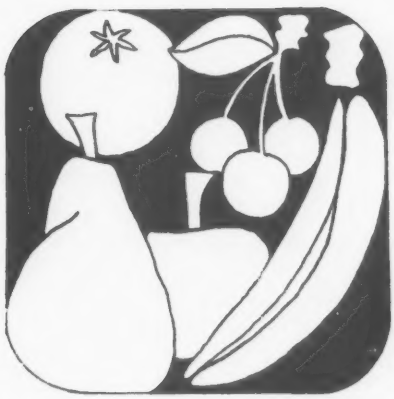
TFS-200 SEPTEMBER 1976

FRUIT Situation



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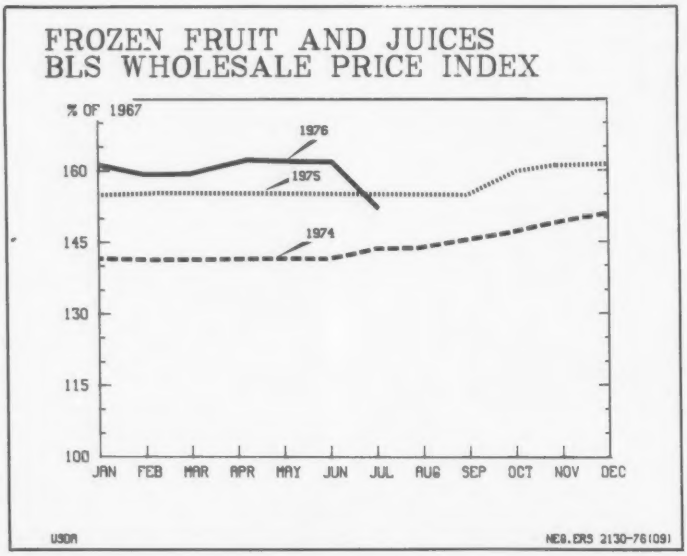

THE FRUIT SITUATION

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***After 34 years of dedicated service with the Federal Government, including 13 years with the Fruit Situation, Miss Weller will be retiring September 30, 1976.**

SUMMARY

Generally Large Supplies Continue to Dominate Fruit Situation

Supplies of most fresh and processed fruit are expected to remain large in coming months. As of August 1, total 1976 noncitrus production was estimated close to last year's high utilized level. Current indications point to another large citrus crop for 1976/77. In response to large supplies, grower prices during the remainder of 1976 are generally expected to remain moderately below a year earlier. However, strengthening demand associated with economic recovery here and abroad could offset some of the price depressing impact of large supplies.

Grapes, peaches, and pears head the list of larger crops this season, while apples and tart cherries show the biggest production declines from 1975.

The large supplies of fresh deciduous fruit available this summer were reflected in the market place by generally lower prices. The prices of fresh apples, pears, and grapes will decline seasonally this fall, while the smaller apple crop will push apple prices above a year ago.

Although the California pack of canned apricots, peaches, and pears was interrupted by the July cannery workers' strike and the 1976 pack of canned fruits will likely be smaller, total supplies of canned fruit will still be large because of sharply larger stocks on hand at the beginning of the 1976/77 marketing season. Contract prices or price agreements for most canning fruit in California are being negotiated at lower than year-earlier levels, but higher processing and distributing costs could lead to wholesale and retail price hikes this fall. In response to the smaller crop, output of apple products may be down, and grower prices for processing apples will be sharply higher than last season's low level.

The prospective supply situation for frozen fruit will remain tight, particularly for strawberries and tart cherries. As of August 1, total frozen fruit cold storage holdings were down more than a fifth from a year earlier. As a result, wholesale prices will remain above a year ago. Supplies of dried fruit

should remain large during the coming marketing season.

Remaining supplies of fresh citrus during late summer and early fall, mostly from California, will be larger than a year earlier. F.o.b. prices for California-Arizona Valencia oranges, although strengthening in recent weeks, have averaged moderately to substantially below year-earlier levels, reflecting weaker demand resulting from larger supplies of competing noncitrus fruit. In view of the larger remaining supplies of Valencia oranges, prices are not likely to average above a year earlier for the remainder of the season.

Prices received by grapefruit growers for fresh and processed sales have been substantially lower than a year earlier reflecting the larger 1975/76 crop. While prices are expected to advance seasonally, they will remain below a year ago.

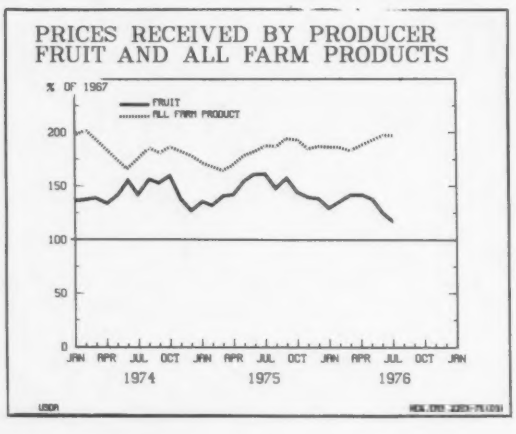
With the record production of oranges and grapefruit, the total 1975/76 pack of processed items is up. However, with the exception of chilled citrus products, movement for processed citrus items has generally lagged behind last year's pace as a result of moderately higher prices. Consequently, stocks of most processed citrus items are now materially above a year ago. In order to spur consumer buying, Florida canners have reduced the effective selling price of frozen concentrated orange juice twice since mid-July, which at $1.75 per dozen 6-ounce cans (unadvertised brand) is now the lowest since October 1974.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK

GENERAL PRICE OUTLOOK

In response to large supplies, prices received by growers for fresh and processed fruit have been below year-earlier levels since last April. During August, the index of prices received by growers stood at 137 (1967=100), up substantially from July's level but still slightly below a year earlier. Prices were considerably below 1975 levels for grapefruit, lemons, and pears, more than offsetting higher prices for apples, oranges, peaches, and strawberries.

Noncitrus fruit production in 1976 is expected to total close to last year's high utilized levels. In addition, another large citrus crop is generally anticipated during 1976/77, since trees in major producing areas have been in generally good to excellent condition. The large supplies will keep grower prices moderately below year-earlier levels through 1976. But strengthening demand, associated with improving domestic and foreign economic activity combined with the smaller apple crop, could offset some of the price depressing impact.



Retail prices for most fresh fruit have averaged moderately lower than a year ago so far this year. The Bureau of Labor Statistics' (BLS) reported fresh fruit price index for July was 169.3 (1967=100), a tenth lower than a year ago. This fall, retail prices for apples will average above a year

Table 1— Index of quarterly prices received by growers for fresh and processed fruit

Year	(1967=100)			
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
1972	109	118	121	120
1973	123	136	148	142
1974	133	140	148	142
1975	127	149	150	134
1976	131	135	[1] 135	[1] 130

[1] Estimate.

Table 2— Quarterly retail price indexes for fresh fruits

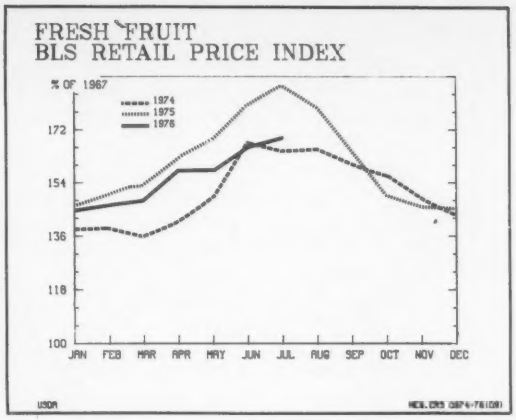
Year	(1967=100)			
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
1972	114	124	134	123
1973	126	142	148	139
1974	138	153	164	149
1975	150	171	177	147
1976	146	161	[1] 171	[1] 150

[1] Estimated.

ago, but citrus prices are expected to remain lower if the expected large crop is realized. Consequently, retail prices for fresh fruit during calendar 1976 are expected to average slightly below 1975.

Wholesale prices for canned fruit have strengthened in recent months, and by July the BLS wholesale price index reached 168.7 (1967=100), the same as a year earlier. Although the pack of canned apricots, clingstone peaches, pears, and fruit cocktail was interrupted in July by a cannery workers' strike in California, the total supply of canned fruit for 1976/77 will be large because of the big carryover of stocks into the new marketing year. While canner-grower contracts for most canning fruit in California have been negotiated lower than 1975 levels, higher processing costs are likely to result in further wholesale price increases this fall.

In contrast, supplies of frozen fruit, particularly strawberries and tart cherries, will remain tight. As of August 1, total cold storage stocks of all frozen fruit were 22 percent smaller than a year ago. As a result, wholesale prices of frozen fruit will remain above a year earlier. Supplies of frozen fruit juices are large, especially concentrated orange juice, and wholesale prices are not expected to change significantly until the new citrus crop estimate is released by USDA on October 12.



NONCITRUS FRUIT

Current crop conditions indicate supplies of most fruit will be good. August 1 prospects indicated noncitrus fruit production for 1976, at 11.5 million tons, will be close to last year's high utilized level and about 4 percent above 1974.

If the forecasts are realized, a record grape crop and larger crops of pears and peaches will be harvested this year. However, the apple crop will be substantially below 1975's record level, and production of tart cherries will be the lowest since 1945.

Table 3—U.S. noncitrus fruit: Production, 1974, 1975, and indicated 1976

Crop	Utilized		1976
	1974	1975	
	1,000 tons	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*
Apples	3,242	3,544	3,093
Apricots	94	170	180
Cherries, sweet	144	154	148
Cherries, tart	132	123	72
Cranberries	112	104	113
Grapes	4,192	4,300	4,606
Nectarines	115	111	125
Peaches	1,446	1,409	1,472
Pears	737	739	764
Prunes and plums	654	654	676
Strawberries	241	240	259
Total	11,109	11,548	11,508

Apples

Substantially Smaller Crop in Prospect

The August 1 forecast of this year's U.S. commercial apple crop, at 6.2 billion pounds, is 13 percent less than 1975's record output and 5 percent below the 1974 utilized crop. Supplies in the Eastern and Central States are down sharply. Production in the Western States is expected to drop only slightly from last year, making for another large crop.

In Washington, warm days and cool nights during July favored apple development. Fruit sizes are slightly smaller than last year, but the crop is still forecast at 2.1 billion pounds (one-third of the

Table 4—Apples: Regional production, 1974, 1975, and indicated 1976

Area	Utilized		Indicated
	1974	1975	1976
	Billion pounds	*Billion pounds*	*Billion pounds*
East	2.78	2.76	2.25
Central States	1.12	1.25	.90
West	2.59	3.08	3.03
Total U.S.	6.49	7.09	6.18

U.S. total), only 5 percent behind last year's record. Larger crops are also expected in Idaho, California, Oregon, and New Mexico.

In the Eastern States, the crop is expected to be off nearly a fifth compared with the last two seasons, with most States in the region showing declines. In New York, the apple crop is forecast 13 percent less than in 1975, and in Pennsylvania, about a quarter less. Output is well below recent levels in Virginia and West Virginia because of severe spring freeze damage.

The Central States' crop is forecast 28 percent less than 1975's utilized crop. Supplies will be particularly short in Michigan as a result of adverse spring weather and dry conditions in early July.

As shown in table 13, production declines from 1975 are expected for every apple variety except Gravenstein and Yellow Newtown. Red Delicious continues a long history as the leading variety, increasing its share slightly to 38 percent of the U.S. total. Other leading varieties and their shares of expected 1976 total production are: Golden Delicious, 16 percent; Rome Beauty and McIntosh, 8 percent; and Jonathan, 5 percent. Combined, these 5 varieties account for three-quarters of the total U.S. crop.

Utilization of the 1975 Crop

Last year the apple industry was faced with a record crop, high processor inventories, low processor demand, and sharply lower prices for processing apples. Consequently, total fresh apple use increased nearly 20 percent over 1974. In addition, the share of the apple crop used fresh increased from 56 percent for the 1974 utilized crop to 62 percent.

Although the share of the 1975 crop remained stable for apples used in making juice and cider, as well as for both frozen and dried uses, these were more than offset by a significant drop in apples used for canning. Apples used for canning accounted for 15 percent of the 1975 crop, down from 19 percent in 1974. Data on production and utilization for the U.S. apple crop are presented in table 11 for the 1971-1975 crop years.

Exports Decline Slightly

Fresh apple exports during the 1975/76 season (ending June 30) declined 4 percent from the previous year's high level to 225 million pounds. This represented about 3 percent of our 1975 utilized apple crop. Larger 1975 apple crops in Canada and Western Europe caused U.S. exports to these areas to be down sharply this past season. Canada received about two-fifths of the total exports compared with 54 percent during 1974/75. These declines were nearly offset by sharp increases in U.S. exports to markets in the Far East and Latin America. Exports during 1976/77 are expected to be moderately below the level recorded this past season since our apple crop will be down substantially.

During the first half of 1976, U.S. imports of fresh apples totaled about 90 million pounds, two-thirds more than a year earlier. Substantial increases were indicated from South Africa, New Zealand, and Canada.

Market Outlook

The U.S. season average price received by apple growers for the 1975 crop was 6.4 cents per pound, down from 8.4 cents the year before. The drop in estimated grower price for processing apples, from $95.90 per ton in 1974 to $55.30 in 1975, reflected weak processor demand and substantially larger supplies. Season average prices for processed apples by type of use in principal States is reported in table 14 for the past three seasons. U.S. grower prices for fresh apples averaged 8.7 cents per pound, 22 percent below 1974.

This season, processor inventories are in better shape than a year ago, and processor demand will be strong. Combined with the substantially smaller crop, particularly in the major processing Eastern and Central States, grower prices will be much higher. Wholesale prices for apple products have advanced in recent months in anticipation of the smaller crop, and these increases will be reflected at the retail level in the near future.

The fresh apple market will be dominated by the large apple crop in the West. Prices this fall are expected to average well above last year's level, with a smaller fresh supply available from Eastern and Central areas this year combined with strong processor demand. Although supplies from the West will be large, the market is expected to remain strong later in the season since total U.S. supplies of fresh apples will be down considerably.

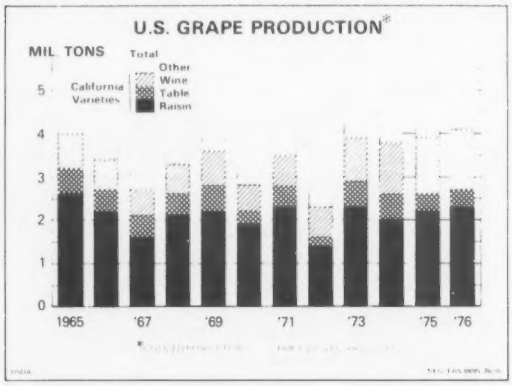
Grapes

Record Crop Expected

Because of increasing acreage and generally good growing conditions, the initial U.S. forecast of the 1976 grape crop is a record 4.6 million tons. This is 7 percent more than last season, one-tenth above the 1974 crop, and 6 percent above the previous record set in 1965.

California's estimated crop of 4.2 million tons is up 8 percent from last year. Output of raisin grape varieties, produced solely in California and accounting for 55 percent of the State's tot[1] grape crop, is forecast 5 percent above last year. Production of wine varieties in California, at 1.45 million

tons, is 12 percent higher than in 1975. Estimated table grape production is 13 percent above last season.



Production in other major grape processing States, including New York, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Washington, represents almost a tenth of the U.S. total, and is forecast 1 percent below last year. Most of these grapes are Concords, which are used primarily for canned juice and frozen concentrate. Due to spring freeze damage, Michigan's crop was down about three-fourths from last year. But gains in production in each of the other four States will be virtually offsetting. New York growers expect to harvest 185,000 tons, about one-fifth more than last year's small crop (table 16).

Market Outlook

Shipments of fresh grapes from California through mid-August were running substantially higher than a year earlier when the season was 2 weeks behind normal. Supplies of fresh table grapes will be larger this season because of the larger crop in California and because the market for competitive uses of table varieties is not expected to be strong.

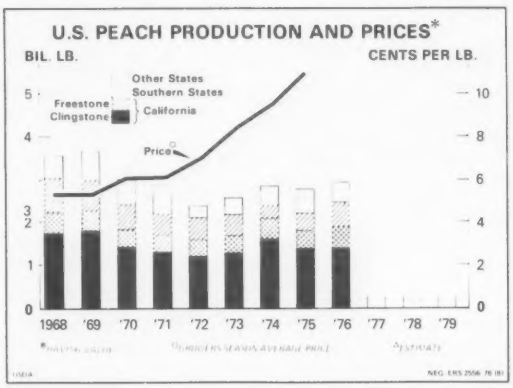
The quantity of grapes crushed for wine in California is likely to increase this season in view of the larger output of wine varieties and the slight increase in shipments of California wines for the first 4 months of 1976. In addition, wine inventories in California as of April 30, 1976, were reported at nearly 333 million gallons, 1 percent below a year earlier. Also, winery buying of raisin varieties, primarily Thompson Seedless, has been more active early this season with prices higher than a year ago.

Although domestic and foreign shipments are up considerably during 1975/76, the raisin carryover into the 1976/77 season will be substantially larger because of the big 1975 pack. Thus, with another large raisin pack in prospect this year, supplies will be large for the 1976/77 season. Currently, the California raisin price for the 1976 crop has not been established. Since not all raisin grapes are dried, the price outlook depends largely on production and just how much the wine industry will absorb. The upswing in economic activity is an important factor affecting wine consumption and, in turn, winery demand. If the winery demand for raisin varieties remains strong, it will reduce the downward pressure on grower prices resulting from the larger crop and raisin stocks on hand. In addition, both domestic and foreign demand for raisins is expected to continue strong. Turkey, a major foreign producer, is reportedly expecting 1976 production to be below normal.

Peaches

Crop Moderately Larger

U.S. production of peaches is forecast at about 2.9 billion pounds, 5 percent more than utilized in 1975 and 2 percent above 1974. The August 1 forecast for California's clingstone peaches was reduced 12 percent from July to 1.4 billion pounds, reflecting abandoned fruit as a result of the California cannery workers' strike in July and delivery quotas imposed immediately following the strike.



Excluding California clingstones, the crop was forecast at about 1.5 billion pounds, 11 percent above last season. Most of these peaches are sold fresh. Supplies were sharply larger in 9 Southern States, particularly Georgia, and the California freestone crop was forecast 21 percent above last season. Later producing States did not fare as well with production off substantially, particularly in the Appalachian area, New York, and Michigan (table 17).

Prices Down From Year Ago

With this pattern of production, early prices for fresh use were significantly lower than last season. However, since supplies in the more northerly States are smaller, the seasonal decline in average grower prices has not been as pronounced as a year ago. In June, the average U.S. grower price for fresh use was 14.3 cents per pound, compared with 22.5 cents a year earlier. In August, prices stood at 14.5 cents, slightly above the 14.3 cents in August 1975. Because of the smaller supplies expected from some of the late States, prices are expected to rise in September.

As a result of large supplies and slow movement, canner stocks of clingstone peaches at the beginning of this pack year (June 1) were at the highest level in the last 5 years—6.3 million cases (24-2½'s). Although the pack will be smaller than a year ago, total supplies will not be significantly below last year's 30 million cases. Negotiations for the 1976 clingstone peach field price have been concluded. Based on historic off-grade percentages, a base price of $115 per ton is anticipated for deliveries of less than 600,000 tons of delivered fruit, compared with a base grower price of $128.50 per ton last year.

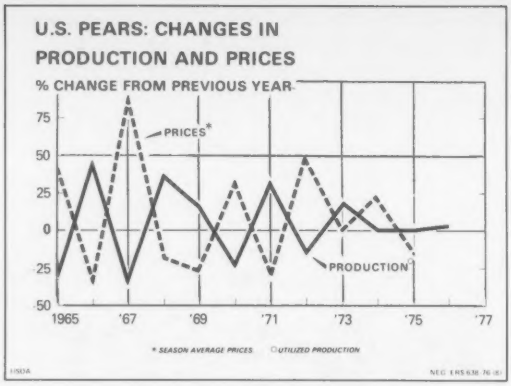
In addition, the California Freestone Peach Association and canners have agreed on a field price of $95 per ton, roadside, for Fay Elbertas, the principal canning freestone variety. This price is based on a 5-percent variable tolerance and 2 3/8-inch minimum size. This agreement represents a $5 decrease from last season.

Pears

Total Pear Supplies Slightly Larger

Pear production in the United States is forecast at 763,800 tons, 3 percent above last year's tonnage. Bartlett pear production for the 3 Pacific Coast States—at 545,000 tons—is up 8 percent from a year ago, the largest ever. California expects a substantially larger crop, more than offsetting lower production in Oregon and Washington. Most Bartletts are used for canning, with 71 percent of last season's crop used this way.

The production of fall and winter pears in Washington and Oregon is expected to total 181,000 tons, 3 percent more than in 1975. The substantially larger production in Oregon more than offsets the 6-percent decline forecast for Washington. These pears are mostly destined for storage and are the principal supplies for the fresh market during winter and spring. Most of the remaining U.S. pear production is centered in Michigan and New York where sharply reduced crops are in prospect (table 18).



Low Early Season Prices

California's harvest of Bartlett pears got underway in mid-July. Because of the California cannery strike, large quantities of fruit harvested during July were diverted to the fresh market. Through mid-August, fresh shipments from California were running considerably ahead of last year's pace, with f.o.b. prices sharply below a year earlier. With cold storage holdings of fresh Bartletts up sharply, f.o.b. prices are likely to hold moderately lower.

Grower returns for canning pears are also lower this season because of the larger crop and relatively large carryover stocks of canned pears. Growers and canners in California have agreed to a field price of $105 per ton for No. 1 grade Bartletts, compared with $125 last year. The Washington-Oregon Canning Pear Association reported the cannery price for No. 1 Bartletts, 2¼-inch and larger, at $107.50 per ton, this is $12.50 below last season.

Cranberries

The first forecast of the Nation's 1976 cranberry production is 9 percent above last year's crop, 1 percent above 1974, and the second largest on record. Expected increases in Massachusetts and

Table 5—Cranberries: Production in principal States, 1974, 1975, and indicated 1976

State	1974	1975	1976
	1,000 barrels[1]	*1,000 barrels*[1]	*1,000 barrels*[1]
Massachusetts	932	785	950
New Jersey	250	221	220
Wisconsin	870	837	860
Washington	92	135	132
Oregon	92	97	95
5 States	2,236	2,075	2,257

[1] Each barrell weights 100 lbs.

Wisconsin will easily offset small reductions forecast in New Jersey, Oregon, and Washington.

Much of the increase in production will come from Massachusetts which expects 950,000 barrels (100 lbs. each), 21 percent more than a year ago. Little frost damage occurred this spring, and warm temperatures in late May and June led to an early, heavy bloom. Fruit set was good, and berry size is larger than normal and presently coloring well.

Last season, about 15 percent of the cranberry output was lost due to shrinkage (dehydration and berry breakdown after delivery). Fresh use continued to decline, accounting for 15 percent of last year's crop, and the remaining 70 percent was processed. The U.S. average grower price (at first delivery point) for the 1975 crop was $12.60 per barrel compared with $10.60 in 1974.

Strawberries

Grower Prices Averaging Higher

Although U.S. strawberry production in major producing areas was forecast moderately larger this season, grower prices are averaging much higher than during 1975. The sharply reduced supplies from Mexico are responsible for the increased grower returns. California shipments of fresh strawberries through mid-August were slightly larger than a year ago, while deliveries to processors have been nearly one-third higher.

U.S. grower prices for fresh strawberries during August averaged 40.6 cents per pound compared with 33.9 cents for the same month a year ago. In California, grower prices for processing berries opened at 24 cents per pound, stemmed and delivered to processing plant or receiving station, but as the season progressed prices advanced to 25 cents. Last season, the field price opened at 20 cents and dropped to 18 cents during that season.

Despite the larger domestic pack, total supplies of frozen strawberries during 1976/77 will be lower than in 1975/76 because of reduced Mexican imports and consequently low stocks on hand at the beginning of the 1976/77 season. Because of the anticipated smaller supply, current indications point to advancing prices at all levels during 1976/77.

Avocados

Increasing Production Potential

U.S. production of avocados in 1975/76 totaled 82,000 tons, about one-third less than the 126,300 tons produced in 1974/75, but 12 percent more than 1973/74. The reduction in output was due to a sharp drop in California production. Although Florida recorded an increase, a smaller crop nationally led to sharply higher grower prices, particularly in California. The total value of the 1975/76 U.S. avocado crop was estimated at $67.6 million, up 19 percent from the year before.

As indicated in table 6, there are annual fluctuations in California avocado production as a result of alternate year-bearing phenomenon. If the current bearing pattern remains unchanged, 1976/77 will be an "on" year and production will be substantially higher than in 1975/76. The California avocado industry is now in its second expansion period. California had 39,600 acres during 1974/75 (24,900 bearing), compared with 24,900 (19,000

Table 6—Avocados: Acreage, production, yield per acre: 1970/71-1975/76 seasons

Season[1]	Acreage			Production	Yield per bearing acre
	Bearing	Non-bearing	Total		
	1,000	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000 tons*	*Tons*
California:					
1970/71	19.0	5.9	24.9	64.6	3.40
1971/72	19.6	6.0	25.6	26.0	1.32
1972/73	20.0	8.0	28.0	70.4	3.52
1973/74	20.7	10.9	31.6	53.0	2.56
1974/75	24.9	14.7	39.6	104.4	4.19
1975/76[2]	27.6	N.A.	—	53.0	1.92
Florida:					
1970/71	5.3	N.A.	—	18.8	3.54
1971/72	5.4	N.A.	—	19.3	3.57
1972/73	5.6	N.A.	—	18.8	3.35
1973/74	5.8	N.A.	—	20.3	3.50
1974/75	6.2	N.A.	—	21.9	3.53
1975/76[2]	6.4	N.A.	—	29.0	4.53

[1] Season for California November 1 - October 31; for Florida late June - February. [2] Preliminary.

Source: California and Florida Crop and Livestock Reporting Service.

bearing) in 1970/71. Acreage in Florida is also increasing. As of January 1, 1976, there were 7,881 acres of which 29 percent was less than 5 years of age. Given the rate of new plantings in recent years, higher levels of bearing acreage and U.S. production are projected for the next several years.

Nectarines, Plums, and Prunes

The 1976 California nectarine crop was forecast 13 percent above last year. With the larger crop, shipments of nectarines have been running sharply ahead of last year's pace with f.o.b. prices moderately to substantially lower. However, prices have firmed recently and in mid-August the shipping point price of nectarines (size 56-58, U.S. No. 1, various varieties) was reported at $4.55 per 2-layer lug, central and southern San Joaquin Valley, California, compared with $4.75 a year ago.

The plum crop in California is 5 percent smaller than 1975 utilized production. The quality of this year's fruit was good although smaller than expected. Even with shipments running moderately above last year's pace, prices have been substantially to sharply higher than a year ago. In mid-August, the shipping point prices for Casselman plums at central and southern San Joaquin Valley, California, were reported at $7.38 per 28-pound carton, 23 percent above year-earlier levels.

The 1976 prune and plum crop in Michigan, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington was forecast at 66,000 tons, down 5 percent from last year's utlized tonnage. Production prospects are lower in Michigan and Washington, but higher in Idaho and Oregon. Opening prices for fresh prunes in Yakima Valley, Washington, in early August were considerably higher than a year ago, but are expected to decline with increasing volume.

California dried prune production was forecast 7 percent above the 150,000 tons utilized last year. Domestic shipments of dried prunes during 1975/76 were sharply higher than the low level of 1974/75, and exports were at the highest level in many years. Thus, despite the substantially larger supplies during 1975/76, the August 1 carryover of dried prunes was sharply smaller than a year earlier. Consequently, the total supply of dried prunes for the 1976/77 marketing season will be moderately less. The Prune Administrative Committee has recommended that none of the 1976 marketable prune crop in California be set aside as reserve.

Wholesale prices of dried prunes were below year-earlier levels until June, when they advanced to levels slightly above a year ago. In July, wholesale prices of dried prunes were reported at $9.06 per case (24-lb.) compared with $8.58 a year ago. Prices are likely to remain higher because of the smaller supplies and continued strong demand expected during 1976/77.

FRESH CITRUS

Major World Producers Set New Citrus Record in 1975/76

USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service reported citrus production in 23 leading countries—which account for 80 to 85 percent of world output—at a record 37.6 million metric tons, 3 percent above the previous record of 1974/75. The increase was due to larger output of grapefruit and oranges, while the lemon crop was moderately smaller.

Record citrus production appears likely in every major area of the world, except North America, where Mexico's overall production was hit by freezes. The United States, the leading citrus producting country, had a crop of 13.1 million metric tons and was followed by the Mediterranean region with 11.4 million tons, an increase of 2 percent from last season. In Japan, citrus output—mostly tangerines and oranges—is expected to be 4.2 million tons, 7 percent larger than last season. A record output in Brazil (State of Sao Paulo only) of 4.4 million tons and in Argentina of 1.7 million tons is expected to push Southern Hemisphere production to 7.4 million tons—8 percent above last year's record high.

The orange crop (including tangerines) in the 23 leading countries, was estimated at a record 31.3 million metric tons during 1975/76, 3 percent above 1974/75's record crop. Favorable weather and higher yields in Florida during 1975/76 resulted in a record 9.9 million metric tons, up 2 percent from last season. Additional bearing acreage in Brazil resulted in a record 4.4 million metric tons, almost a tenth larger than a year ago.

In the Mediterranean region, production was up slightly. Major declines in Israel and Italy were offset by increases in Morocco, Egypt, Spain, and Greece.

Grapefruit production is expected to reach a record 3.6 million tons in 1975/76, 13 percent larger than last season. The U.S. crop, which accounts for 70 percent of the world total, is responsible for most of the increase. Production in the Mediterranean area was up moderately due mainly

to a record Israel crop. Argentina also setting a new record for production, continued its upward trend.

In contrast, lemon production is projected at 2.7 million tons in 1975/76, 9 percent less than last season but still the second highest on record. The reduction was mainly the result of a 39-percent decrease in U.S. production from the record high 1974/75 harvest. Lemon production again increased in the Mediterranean area, led by a 66-percent jump in Spain. Output in Italy and Greece was slightly above last season's large crops.

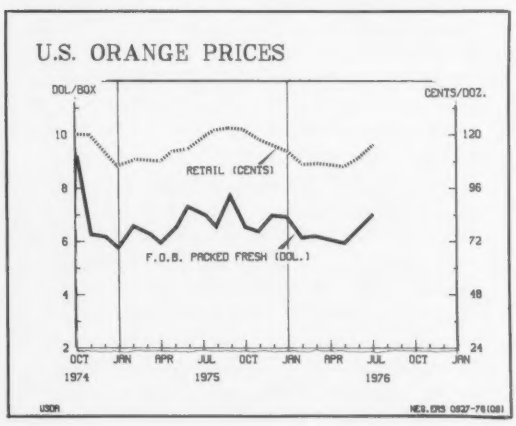
Oranges

Remaining Supplies of California-Arizona Valencias Moderately Larger

Even though the 1975/76 California-Arizona Valencia crop was estimated 15 percent below a year ago, remaining supplies—which will provide the bulk of fresh sales for the remainder of the season—were 15 percent above last season in mid-August. Fresh domestic shipments of California-Arizona Valencias so far this season have been three-fifths of last season's quantity, while processing use has been down over one-fifth from year-earlier levels. Fresh export shipments were also substantially behind last year's volume. So far this season, fresh uses have accounted for 56 percent of the total crop compared with 60 percent a year ago. However, even with a larger quantity of Valencias remaining for harvest, a smaller proportion of California-Arizona Valencia is likely to be used for fresh market during the 1975/76 season.

Lower California-Arizona Valencia Prices

Despite a smaller California-Arizona Valencia crop, f.o.b. prices for fresh shipment have averaged moderately to substantially below year-earlier levels. However, f.o.b. prices have strengthened in recent weeks to levels slightly above a year ago. Weaker demand, resulting from large supplies of other fruit, was chiefly responsible for the lower prices. In view of the larger remaining supplies of Valencia oranges, prices are not likely to average above year-earlier levels for the remainder of this season.



Retail prices of fresh oranges have been slightly to moderately lower than a year ago since February. In July, BLS reported retail prices for oranges averaged $1.15 a dozen compared with $1.19 last year. Prices are expected to advance seasonally but will not reach last year's high levels through the balance of this season.

Lower Exports and Imports

U.S. exports of fresh oranges and tangerines from November 1975 through July 1976 totaled 819 million pounds, down 6 percent from a year earlier. A sharp decrease in shipments to Europe was chiefly responsible. Canada, the largest customer for our oranges, decreased its imports only slightly, while U.S. shipments to the rest of the world declined about a tenth from last year.

Imports of fresh oranges during the first 7 months of 1976 amounted to 10.9 million pounds, about half of last year's volume. The decreases were reported from both Israel and Mexico, the two major U.S. suppliers.

Grapefruit

Summer Supplies Light

Most remaining supplies of 1975/76 grapefruit are from Southern California. They will provide the bulk of fresh sales until the harvest of new season Florida grapefruit in September. This season's Southern California grapefruit crop was moderately smaller than a year earlier. Thus, supplies of grapefruit for late summer marketing will be less than a year ago. In addition, with large supplies of competing noncitrus fruits, a large proportion of grapefruit could be used for processing outlets.

Prices Stay Low

As the 1975/76 grapefruit harvest nears completion, U.S. on-tree returns to growers for grapefruit for all uses have advanced seasonally. In August, returns were $2.19 a box, up from $1.10 in July but still substantially below a year earlier. However, even with light supplies for summer marketings, grapefruit prices are not expected to rise above last year's high levels during the remainder

of the season since demand is traditionally weak during the summer.

Likewise, retail prices of fresh grapefruit have been below a year earlier since last February, but they have advanced seasonally during the last few months. In July, BLS reported retail prices averaged 23.4 cents each, a tenth below a year earlier. In view of the limited remaining supply, retail prices of fresh grapefruit are expected to continue upward until the new season gets underway in Florida. However, prices at retail are not expected to reach the high levels attained a year ago.

Exports Strong

Fresh grapefruit exports during the 11 months ending July 1976 totaled 7.7 million 80-pound boxes, up one-fourth from last season. A doubling of shipments to Western Europe, our second largest market, were chiefly responsible. Exports to Japan, our leading customer, were up 7 percent and accounted for about half of the total exports. Canada's share remained about the same as last year at 22 percent, while its imports from the United States increased nearly one-fifth.

Lemons

The 1975/76 California-Arizona lemon crop is now estimated at 18.2 million boxes, 38 percent below last year's record crop. The harvest was finished by August 1. Domestic shipments of fresh lemons were near year-earlier levels, while lemons for processing use were sharply below last season's large pack. Our 1975/76 exports also declined moderately, due primarily to reduced shipments to Europe as a result of larger competing supplies from Italy and Spain. However, foreign demand for our lemons has increased substantially in recent months.

On-tree returns to growers for fresh lemons were substantially above a year earlier through May in response to the smaller crop. In August, returns were $4.80 a box compared with $7.45 a year ago. However, grower returns for the 1975/76 season will average much higher than year-earlier levels. Lemon prices are likely to remain relatively low because shipments of the 1976/77 lemon crop have already gotten underway. Although the official USDA 1976/77 crop estimate is not due until October 12, industry reports indicate a substantially larger lemon crop in prospect.

PROCESSED CITRUS

The total U.S. 1975/76 pack of processed citrus will be larger than last season as the increase in Florida and Texas will more than offset the decrease in California-Arizona. As a result of the record orange and grapefruit crops, output of most processed citrus items in Florida was moderately larger than a year ago. Texas packed nearly 7.1 million cases (24/303) of canned citrus products compared with 4.6 million last season. In contrast, less processing use of California-Arizona citrus has been reported so far this season, reflecting the substantially smaller orange and lemon crops.

Frozen Concentrates

Florida's 1975/76 pack of frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) was about 186.2 million gallons, moderately above a year earlier. Reflecting the upward adjustment of 4.7 million gallons to the beginning stocks, packers' supplies of FCOJ (including imports) this season could range between 245 and 250 million gallons, moderately larger than last season. Movement so far this season has been slightly behind last season's pace due probably to higher prices. In order to spur consumer buying, the f.o.b. price of Florida FCOJ at processing plants was reduced in mid-July to $2.00 from $2.20 per dozen 6-ounce cans (unadvertised brand). In late August, the effective selling price was further reduced to $1.75, the lowest level since October 1974. Consequently, the recent weekly rate of movement from packers has improved. However, it still appears that carryover of FCOJ at the end of the current season will be slightly above year-earlier levels. The industry currently estimates carryover stocks could be 54 million gallons.

The BLS average retail price of FCOJ has been steady this year and in July was 29.2 cents a 6-ounce can, moderately higher than a year ago. In view of the slackening movement and larger stocks on hand, retail prices are likely to remain relatively steady until the new crop estimates become available in October. Current citrus conditions in Florida are good to excellent with fruit growth indicating another large crop in prospect.

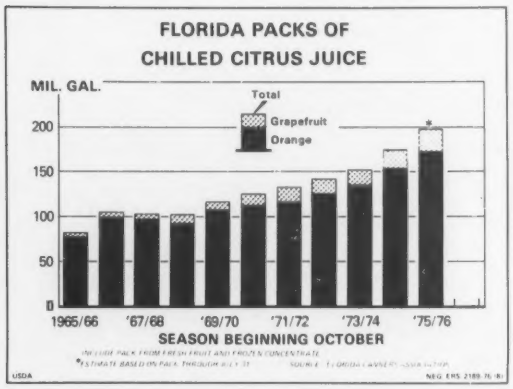
U.S. exports of FCOJ continue strong, totaling 11.3 million gallons during the first 9 months (November through July) of the 1975/76 season, one-fifth above last season. The increase was primarily attributed to sharply larger shipments to the six original EC countries. The continued general economic improvement in that region could further spur our exports. Exports to Canada, which accounted for one-half of the total, rose only moderately.

Reflecting the record crop, the 1975/76 pack of frozen concentrated grapefruit juice reached 9.3 million gallons (excluding reprocessed gallonage), substantially above a year ago. Movement so far this season is running sharply ahead of last season's pace. Consequently, the stocks on hand at mid-August were moderately below year-earlier levels.

Chilled Products

In response to continued strong demand, Florida's 1975/76 output of chilled orange juice to mid-August totaled 164.3 million gallons (excluding single-strength reprocessed), 12 percent above last season. Total pack for the 1975/76 season is expected to set a new record.

Total domestic movement of chilled orange juice through mid-August was a tenth above a year ago. Foreign demand also continues strong as our exports so far this season were up one-fifth from last season. For the first 10 months of the 1975/76 season (October 1975-July 1976), retail prices of chilled orange juice averaged 54.8 cents per quart compared with 52.5 cents during the same period a year ago.



With the record Florida grapefruit crop, the current season's pack of chilled grapefruit juice will also reach a record level. As of mid-August, 22.5 million gallons of chilled grapefruit juice (excluding single-strength reprocessed tonnage) was packed, almost one-fifth more than a year ago. Movement has been strong, up almost 3 million gallons from last year, but because of the larger pack, stocks on hand as of mid-August were 16 percent larger.

Canned Products

The total pack of canned citrus products in Florida for the 1975/76 season amounted to 32.8 million cases (24-2's), moderately above last season. The substantial increase in canned grapefruit juice was chiefly responsible. Movement so far this season has lagged behind last season's pace in response to higher prices. The current list f.o.b. Florida cannery prices of single-strength canned orange juice (unsweetened) have been steady at $5.20 per case (dozen-46 ounce) compared with $4.75 to $4.90 last season. In spite of slower movement, canned single-strength grapefruit juice f.o.b. prices rose twice since April, and now at $4.65 per case (dozen-46 ounce) is slightly above a year ago. The larger pack and lagging movement have resulted in stocks on hand as of mid-August slightly larger than a year earlier.

TREE NUTS

Almonds

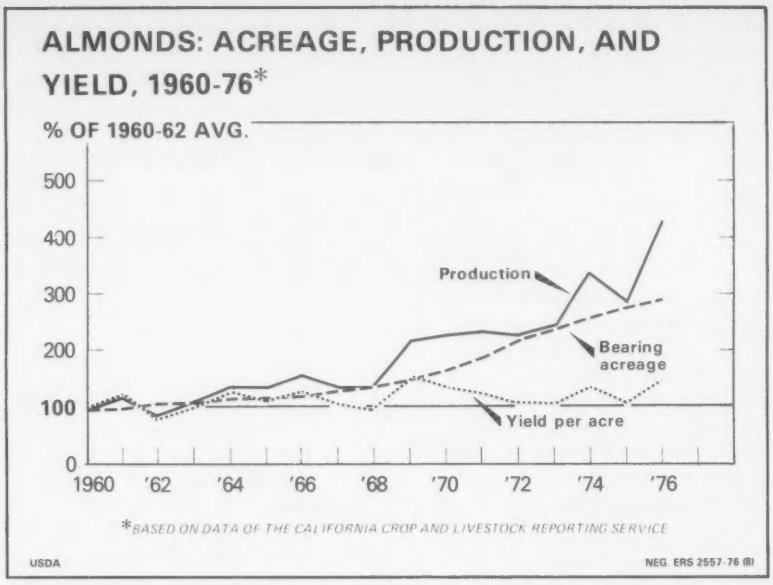
The final 1976 California almond forecast at 235,000 tons (in-shell basis), is nearly one-half above 1975 and one-fifth more than the previous record 1974 crop. This year's crop is expected to yield 280 million pounds of nut meats. Nut size is somewhat smaller than last year due to the large set.

The continued increase in almond output largely reflects a steady upward trend in bearing acreage. California almond bearing acreage has increased from 89,118 acres in 1960 to an estimated 259,230 acres in 1976. The historical trends for bearing acreage, production, and derived yield per acre for California almonds from 1960 to 1976 are shown in the following chart.

Table 7—Tree nuts: Production, 1974, 1975, and indicated 1976

Crop and State	1974	1975	1976
	Tons	*Tons*	*Tons*
Almonds:			
California	189,000	160,000	235,000
Walnuts, English:			
California	155,000	198,000	175,000
Oregon	1,500	1,300	1,200
2 States	156,500	199,300	176,200

The total movement of shelled almonds during the 1975/76 season (July-June) was a record 198 million pounds. This is almost one-fourth above 1974/75 and one-fifth above the previous record



high set in 1970/71. Although exports exceeded last season's record, domestic movement rose substantially and almost matched the record 75.5 million pounds of 1970/71 and 1971/72. Demand for California almonds is expected to continue strong during 1976/77.

Although foreign production is estimated record large for 1976, our almond exports are not likely to slacken significantly with improving economic conditions abroad. In addition, the high-quality California almonds are making inroads into new markets as well as finding additional appeal in their traditional outlets.

In response to substantially larger supplies, average prices received by almond growers for the 1975 crop were $740 per ton, almost one-fifth lower than the year before. Even with a sharply smaller carryover stock into the 1976/77 season, total supplies of almonds are still expected to be substantially above a year ago. Opening prices are moderately lower this year but further decline is not expected if movement continues strong.

Walnuts

The 1976 walnut crop is estimated at 176,200 tons, 12 percent below last season's record crop but still 13 percent above 1974. California production at 175,000 tons is 12 percent smaller than last year and the Oregon crop is down 8 percent.

According to the Walnut Control Board, in-shell walnut shipments during the 1975/76 season amounted to 144 million pounds, up a third from the previous season. Exports, which accounted for 55 percent of total shipments, increased three-fifths, while shipments to the domestic markets were up a tenth. In contrast, shipments of shelled walnuts, which are mostly utilized domestically, were up almost one-third from the 1974/75 season.

In response to strong demand, prices received by walnut growers averaged $456 per ton for the 1975 crop, moderately above 1974. New crop prices have

Table 8—Tree nuts in cold storage, June 30

Kinds	1974	1975	1976
	Million pounds	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*
Almonds:			
In-shell	0.9	.8	1.2
Nutmeats	24.4	71.1	46.8
Walnuts:			
In-shell	50.5	43.3	22.9
Nutmeats	21.0	26.4	24.7
Filberts:			
In-shell	1.1	.8	.6
Nutmeats	2.6	.9	.2
Pecans:			
In-shell	57.8	10.7	46.3
Nutmeats	23.9	19.2	21.9
Other tree nuts:			
In-shell	9.4	9.0	7.7
Nutmeats	12.9	7.7	7.7
Total:			
In-shell	119.7	64.6	78.7
Nutmeats	84.8	125.3	101.3

Source: Statistical Reporting Service Cold Storage Reports.

not yet been established. A reduced inventory plus the forecast of a shorter crop is expected to keep grower prices above year-earlier levels. In addition, a shortage of Brazil nuts which compete with walnuts for mixers could also strengthen walnut prices.

Other Tree Nuts

The first forecast of the 1976 filbert and pecan crops in the U.S. will be released in the September 10 issue of the *Crop Production* report. However, the alternate year bearing phenomenon of pecans indicates 1976 will be an "off" year for output.

Foreign commercial filbert production during 1976 is currently forecast at 390,000 tons (in-shell basis), down 4 percent from last year. The slight decrease in output is attributed to the anticipated 16 percent drop in production in Turkey. Italy and Spain producers expect substantial gains in output during 1976.

Brazil nut production in 1976 is estimated about two-fifths below 1975, therefore our imports could be down substantially this season in response to the tight supply situation. In addition, our imports of cashews are also expected to drop because of limited supplies available from India.

Per Capita Tree Nut Consumption

Per capita consumption of tree nuts in the U.S. increased to 1.9 pounds during the 1975/76 crop year from 1.6 the year before. Increases were recorded for all tree nuts except pecans. Consumption of walnuts reached a new high during 1975/76 at .53 pounds per person. Macadamia nuts also set a record. Imported tree nuts showed a sharp increase, particularly cashews, Brazil nuts and pistachios.

Detailed data regarding per capita tree nut consumption are presented in the following table.

Table 9—Tree nuts (shelled basis): Per capita consumption, crop year, average 1950-54 and 1955-59, and 1960-75[1]

Crop year[2]	Almonds	Filberts	Pecans	Walnuts	Macadamia	Other[3]	Total
	Pounds	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*
1950-54 average	0.27	0.07	0.37	0.40	---	0.53	1.6
1955-59 average	.23	.07	.33	.34	---	.55	1.5
1960	.30	.07	.36	.32	0.004	.52	1.6
1961	.28	.07	.44	.30	.006	.53	1.6
1962	.27	.05	.27	.32	.008	.56	1.5
1963	.22	.05	.45	.32	.010	.56	1.6
1964	.27	.05	.43	.32	.012	.54	1.6
1965	.28	.06	.52	.32	.013	.54	1.7
1966	.30	.07	.41	.35	.013	.53	1.7
1967	.31	.07	.40	.35	.012	.58	1.7
1968	.33	.07	.39	.30	.016	.67	1.8
1969	.31	.05	.42	.34	.015	.57	1.7
1970	.31	.06	.37	.37	.020	.59	1.7
1971	.35	.06	.38	.43	.021	.61	1.8
1972	.37	.07	.38	.40	.019	.72	2.0
1973	.26	.10	.36	.45	.017	.58	1.8
1974	.27	.05	.35	.45	.023	.45	1.6
1975[4]	.35	.08	.34	.53	.026	.61	1.9

[1] Civilian consumption only. Beginning 1959, includes Alaska and Hawaii. [2] Beginning year indicated. [3] Includes the following nuts: Brazil, pignolia, pistachios, chestnuts, cashews, and miscellaneous. [4] Preliminary.

Note: See September 1970 (TFS-176) *Fruit Situation* for data prior to 1950.

Table 10—Total noncitrus fruit: Production and utilization, United States, crops of 1960-75[1]

Year	Production[2]	Utilization of sales			
		Fresh		Processed	
		Quantity	Percentage	Quantity	Percentage
	1,000 tons	*1,000 tons*	*Percent*	*1,000 tons*	*Percent*
1960	[3]9,294	3,663	39.4	5,628	60.6
1961	[3]10,014	3,862	38.6	6,146	61.4
1962	10,041	3,845	38.3	6,196	61.7
1963	10,185	3,669	36.0	6,516	64.9
1964	10,827	3,708	34.2	7,043	65.1
1965	11,095	3,658	33.0	7,348	66.2
1966	10,452	3,626	34.7	6,741	64.5
1967	8,979	3,204	35.7	5,697	63.4
1968	10,222	3,568	34.9	6,568	64.3
1969	11,418	3,883	34.0	7,421	65.0
1970	10,088	3,541	35.1	6,449	63.9
1971	10,742	3,579	33.3	7,102	66.1
1972	8,613	3,267	37.9	5,286	61.4
1973	11,184	3,396	30.4	7,479	66.9
1974	11,429	3,576	31.3	7,531	65.9
1975[4]	12,060	4,012	33.3	7,496	62.2

[1] Apples (commercial crop), apricots, avocados, cherries (tart and sweet), cranberries, dates, figs, grapes, nectarines, olives, peaches, pears, persimmons, plums, pomegranates, prunes, and strawberries. [2] Having value. Production includes culls and cannery diversion of clingstone peaches not sold. [3] Includes the following amounts of cranberries for which indemnity payment was received (000 tons): 1960—3; 1961—6. [4] Preliminary.

Data prepared from noncitrus fruit production and utilization reports, SRS, USDA.

Table 11—Production and utilization of apples, avocados, and cranberries, United States, crops of 1971-75

Commodity and year	Production		Utilization						
				Processed (fresh equivalent)					
	Total	Utilized[1]	Fresh	Canned	Juice and cider	Frozen	Dried	Other[2]	Processed[1]
	Thousand tons	*Thousand tons*	*Thousand tons*	*Thousand tons*	*Thousand tons*	*Thousand tons*	*Thousand tons*	*Thousand tons*	*Thousand tons*
Apples:									
1971	3,185.6	3,040.3	1,741.0	546.7	543.4	95.2	47.1	67.0	1,299.4
1972	2,940.6	2,935.0	1,672.4	488.4	514.0	117.6	73.3	69.2	1,262.6
1973	3,119.2	3,112.5	1,757.7	627.2	410.0	126.0	127.4	64.2	1,354.8
1974	3,268.0	3,242.0	1,824.6	612.2	512.2	90.8	98.6	103.5	1,417.3
1975	3,753.4	3,543.6	2,180.4	523.1	578.3	103.3	113.8	44.8	1,363.2
Avocados:[3]									
1971/72	45.3	45.3	45.3	---	---	---	---	---	---
1972/73	89.2	89.2	88.3	---	---	---	---	---	.9
1973/74	73.3	73.3	72.2	---	---	---	---	---	1.2
1974/75	126.3	126.3	125.1	---	---	---	---	---	1.2
1975/76	82.0	82.0	80.7	---	---	---	---	---	1.3
Cranberries:[4]									
1971	113.2	82.0	20.0	---	---	---	---	---	57.9
1972	103.9	98.8	16.1	---	---	---	---	---	78.4
1973	105.0	105.0	19.9	---	---	---	---	---	73.5
1974	111.8	111.8	15.8	---	---	---	---	---	74.4
1975	103.8	103.8	15.6	---	---	---	---	---	72.2

[1] Some totals do not add due to rounding. [2] *Apples*, includes vinegar, wine, jam, fresh slices for pie making, etc. [3] Some quantities processed are included with fresh to avoid disclosure of individual operations. [4] Utilized cranberries include shrinkage.

Table 12—Apples, commercial crop[1]: Production, and season average prices received by growers, 1974, 1975 and indicated 1976 production

State and area	Production			Price per pound	
	1974[2]	1975[2]	1976	1974	1975
	Million pounds	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Cents*	*Cents*
Eastern States:					
Maine	69.0	66.0	63.0	10.6	10.3
New Hampshire	61.0	55.0	54.0	10.7	10.4
Vermont	38.0	33.0	38.0	10.4	10.3
Massachusetts	91.0	86.0	91.0	10.3	10.4
Rhode Island	4.0	4.2	4.2	11.5	11.4
Connecticut	45.0	43.0	32.0	11.0	10.7
New York	889.0	860.0	750.0	7.3	6.8
New Jersey	120.0	110.0	90.0	8.6	6.4
Pennsylvania	480.0	503.5	370.0	8.3	5.9
Delaware	12.5	12.5	11.5	8.5	6.1
Maryland	65.0	79.0	62.0	9.2	7.0
Virginia	378.4	395.0	185.0	8.4	5.0
West Virginia	210.0	216.0	185.0	9.4	5.4
North Carolina	295.0	280.0	275.0	6.2	5.9
South Carolina	20.0	21.0	18.0	10.3	10.1
Georgia[3]			22.0		
Total	2,777.9	2,764.2	2,250.7		
Central States:					
Ohio	132.0	152.0	100.0	11.2	9.6
Indiana	38.2	76.0	30.0	10.2	8.1
Illinois	79.0	112.0	90.0	10.7	7.6
Michigan	670.0	680.0	500.0	6.2	5.1
Wisconsin	60.0	64.0	56.0	10.0	9.4
Minnesota	25.0	18.5	22.0	13.4	12.9
Iowa	10.8	9.3	6.0	14.5	10.2
Missouri	53.0	67.0	54.0	13.0	12.4
Kansas	12.7	16.6	11.0	9.7	8.7
Kentucky	14.4	21.4	14.0	10.8	9.7
Tennessee	7.0	10.0	8.5	10.4	10.6
Arkansas	13.0	21.1	12.0	11.5	7.9
Total	1,115.1	1,247.9	903.5		
Western States:					
Idaho	93.0	95.0	130.0	11.6	11.1
Colorado	45.0	105.0	82.0	9.0	5.6
New Mexico	5.0	11.0	25.0	9.8	12.5
Utah	37.0	44.0	40.0	9.4	6.3
Washington	1,806.0	2,200.0	2,100.0	9.3	5.9
Oregon	165.0	160.0	175.0	6.2	4.9
California	440.0	460.0	480.0	7.1	5.8
Total	2,591.0	3,075.0	3,032.0		
United States	6,484.0	7,087.1	6,186.2	8.4	6.4

[1] In orchards of 100 or more bearing trees. [2] Excludes unharvested production and excess cullage. [3] Estimates not available prior to the 1976 crop.

Table 13—Apples, commercial crop[1]: Production by varieties, United States, 1974, 1975, and 1976

Variety	1974	1975	1976[2]
	Million pounds	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*
Cortland	145.3	145.1	109.0
Delicious	2,117.9	2,632.9	2,346.3
Golden Delicious	1,074.1	1,115.8	1,015.3
Gravenstein	85.2	91.0	92.0
Jonathan	355.3	434.7	313.8
McIntosh	709.2	677.5	480.5
Northern Spy	92.6	102.2	83.3
R. I. Greening	117.0	150.6	77.0
Rome Beauty	493.4	607.4	500.7
Stayman	247.1	278.6	175.3
Winesap	166.1	193.4	149.4
Yellow Newtown	138.0	141.5	158.0
York Imperial	267.3	341.6	171.8
Other	524.9	594.6	513.8
Total[1]	6,533.4	7,506.9	6,186.2

[1] Commercial crops refer to the total production of apples in orchards of 100 or more bearing trees. Data include quantities of mature fruit not harvested and excess cullage of harvested fruit not included in data in table 12. [2] Indicated.

Table 14—Processed apples: Season average price per ton received by growers, by type of use, principal States, 1973-75

Use and State	1973	1974	1975
	Dollars	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
Canning:			
California	119.00	125.00	79.00
Michigan	175.00	127.00	64.00
New York	149.00	120.00	53.40
Pennsylvania	145.00	134.00	56.00
Virginia	131.00	123.00	46.80
Washington	124.00	94.30	60.10
West Virginia	140.00	125.00	46.80
United States	140.00	123.00	57.50
Juice and cider:			
California	92.80	96.00	71.00
Michigan	117.00	46.00	42.00
New York	96.20	66.00	36.40
Pennsylvania	84.20	62.00	46.00
Virginia	89.20	66.00	32.00
Washington	100.00	62.50	55.20
United States	95.90	64.80	49.20
Frozen[1]:			
Michigan	206.00	110.00	70.00
New York	157.00	125.00	56.60
United States	172.00	121.00	73.10
Dried[1]:			
Washington	102.00	94.80	57.30
United States	106.00	99.80	64.60

[1] California data included in other States to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Data from Statistical Reporting Service.

Table 15—Apples, Yakima Valley, Washington: Monthly average prices per carton tray pack, extra fancy, f.o.b. shipping point, 1974/75 and 1975/76[1]

Month	Red delicious				Golden delicious				Winesape	
	Regular storage		C.A. storage		Regular storage		C.A. storage		Regular storage	
	1974/75	1975/76[2]	1974/75	1975/76[2]	1974/75	1975/76[2]	1974/75	1975/76[2]	1974/75	1975/76[2]
	Dollars	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
August	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
September	8.22	7.75	---	---	8.19	7.73	---	---	---	---
October	7.36	6.11	---	---	6.91	6.13	---	---	---	---
November	7.46	5.79	---	---	6.46	5.78	---	---	7.50	6.47
December	7.44	5.98	---	---	6.10	6.02	---	---	7.50	6.72
January	7.56	5.95	---	---	5.72	6.12	---	---	7.50	6.56
February	7.89	6.69	---	---	6.02	6.19	---	---	7.61	6.61
March	8.10	7.22	8.80	7.81	6.78	6.24	7.64	7.47	7.72	6.71
April	8.47	6.92	9.27	7.74	7.30	6.38	8.60	7.49	7.35	6.61
May	8.60	6.07	11.56	6.38	7.92	4.97	9.44	6.72	7.95	6.32
June	---	---	11.90	6.00	---	---	9.81	6.51	8.54	5.53
July	---	---	14.21	8.13	---	---	13.62	6.94	---	5.41

[1] Apples sizes 80's-125's. [2] Preliminary January through July 1976.

Agricultural Marketing Service.

Table 16—Grapes: Production and season average prices received by growers in principal States, 1974, 1975, and indicated 1976 production

State	Production			Price per ton	
	1974[1]	1975[1]	1976	1974	1975
	Tons	*Tons*	*Tobs*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
New York	177,000	153,000	185,000	219.00	202.00
New Jersey	1,000	1,500	1,200	245.00	188.00
Pennsylvania	53,000	48,000	54,000	198.00	163.00
Ohio	15,500	14,600	15,000	203.00	194.00
Michigan	47,500	55,000	12,000	184.00	122.00
Missouri	1,500	2,750	1,050	227.00	242.00
North Carolina	3,100	3,820	3,500	306.00	231.00
Georgia-South Carolina	4,900	4,800	5,600	251.00	208.00
Arkansas	8.000	10,500	6,500	187.00	208.00
Arizona	12,500	12,300	12,400	720.00	595.00
Washington	80,500	108,500	110,000	160.00	129.00
California:					
Wine	1,233,000	1,291,000	1,450,000	133.00	96.30
Table	586,000	399,000	450,000	131.00	191.00
Raisin	1,968,000	2,196,000	2,300,000	128.00	124.00
Dried[2]	241,500	285,000	---	602.00	607.00
Not dried	946,800	942,200	---	113.00	106.00
All	3,787,000	3,886,000	4,200,000	130.00	122.00
United States	4,191,500	4,300,420	4,606,250	138.00	127.00

[1] Excludes unharvested production and excess cullage. [2] Dried basis 1 tons of raisins is equivalent to 4.33 tons of fresh grapes for 1974 and 4.40 for 1975.

Table 17—Peaches: Utilized production and season average prices received by growers, 1974, 1975, and indicated 1976 production

State	Production			Price per pound	
	1974[1]	1975[1]	1976[1]	1974	1975
	Million pounds	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Cents*	*Cents*
Southern States:					
North Carolina	20.0	30.0	15.0	13.2	17.5
South Carolina	215.0	210.0	265.0	12.6	16.2
Georgia	45.0	95.0	210.0	17.9	23.8
Alabama	9.0	7.0	15.0	19.2	22.7
Mississippi	7.0	7.0	15.0	17.0	19.0
Arkansas	20.0	35.0	42.0	15.5	13.7
Louisiana	6.3	3.0	6.5	18.5	20.5
Oklahoma	.1	6.8	7.0	15.0	13.9
Texas	18.0	16.0	23.0	16.0	22.0
Total Southern States	340.4	409.8	598.5		
California:					
Clingstone	1,608.0	1,440.0	1,420.0	7.7	7.5
Freestone	452.0	389.0	470.0	7.8	10.0
Total California	2,060.0	1,829.0	1,890.0		
Other States:					
Massachusetts	3.0	5.3	3.0	18.0	20.0
Connecticut	4.2	5.4	4.0	18.0	20.0
New York	16.0	17.0	11.0	16.5	16.3
New Jersey	91.0	90.0	75.0	14.4	15.7
Pennsylvania	120.0	110.0	105.0	11.9	12.3
Ohio	14.0	20.0	12.0	17.0	17.7
Indiana	2.0	10.0	4.0	20.0	17.8
Illinois	3.5	27.0	20.0	15.7	14.0
Michigan	70.0	55.0	35.0	11.7	13.4
Missouri	3.0	23.0	25.0	22.9	15.6
Kansas	3.0	11.0	6.0	13.0	13.5
Delaware	1.2	3.2	1.5	12.2	10.1
Maryland	19.4	23.0	13.0	11.3	12.5
Virginia	32.0	32.0	15.0	11.7	12.5
West Virginia	23.0	28.0	17.0	12.1	11.4
Kentucky	5.0	16.5	9.0	15.5	14.0
Tennessee	4.0	8.7	8.0	14.5	13.5
Idaho	10.0	10.5	12.0	10.9	11.6
Colorado	13.7	16.0	14.0	15.8	17.0
Utah	16.0	16.0	17.0	12.1	13.4
Washington	27.3	39.6	35.0	8.7	9.1
Oregon	11.0	12.0	15.0	16.8	17.1
Total Other States	492.3	579.2	456.5		
United States	2,892.7	2,818.0	2,945.0	9.4	10.9

[1] Excludes unharvested production and excess cullage except California clingstone which is over the scale tonnage and includes culls and cannery diversions.

Table 18--Pears: Utilized production and season average prices received by growers by States and Pacific coast, variety comparison, 1974, 1975, and indicated 1976 production

State	Production			Price per ton[1]	
	1974[2]	1975[2]	1976	1974	1975
	Tons	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
Connecticut	1,400	1,900	1,300	315.00	290.00
New York	14,000	17,500	9,000	189.00	145.00
Pennsylvania	3,200	3,400	3,200	233.00	110.00
Michigan	10,500	15,000	4,000	160.00	140.00
Idaho	1,050	1,650	2,000	180.00	193.00
Colorado	4,590	6,000	5,000	204.00	153.00
Utah	3,200	4,100	5,300	202.00	147.00
Washington	213,300	219,000	204,000	157.00	137.00
Oregon	175,000	170,000	177,000	154.00	147.00
California	310,900	300,350	353,000	183.00	149.00
United States	737,140	738,900	763,800	169.00	145.00
Pacific Coast:					
Washington:					
Barlett	126,400	133,500	124,000	166.00	121.00
Other	86,900	85,500	80,000	145.00	161.00
Total	213,300	219,000	204,000		
Oregon:					
Barlett	72,000	79,000	76,000	172.00	122.00
Other	103,000	91,000	101,000	142.00	168.00
Total	175,000	170,000	177,000		
California:					
Barlett	297,000	294,000	345,000	184.00	149.00
Other	13,900	6,350	8,000	157.00	182.00
Total	310,900	300,350	353,000		
3 States:					
Barlett	495,400	506,500	545,000	178.00	137.00
Other	203,800	182,850	189,000	144.00	165.00
Total	699,200	689,350	734,000		

[1] All prices. [2] Excludes unharvested production and excess cullage.

Table 19--Prunes and plums: Production and season average prices received by growers in principal States, 1974, 1975, and indicated 1976 production

Crop and State	Production			Price per ton[1]	
	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975
	Tons	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
Prunes and plums:[2]					
Michigan	12,000	18,000	12,000	175.00	120.00
Idaho	6,100	3,500	5,000	266.00	200.00
Washington	21,100	20,200	20,000	122.00	116.00
Oregon	28,000	27,500	29,000	150.00	131.00
Total 4 States	67,200	69,200	66,000		
Dried prunes:[3]					
California	142,000	150,000	160,000	440.00	415.00
Plums:					
California	143,000	126,000	120,000	274.00	137.00
United States (fresh basis)	663,180	657,200			

[1] All price. [2] Mostly prunes, however, estimates include small quantities of plums in all States. Unharvested production and excess cullage are excluded in 1973 and 1974. [3] In California the drying ratio is 3.19:1 for 1974 and 3.06:1 for 1975.

Table 20—U.S. exports of selected noncitrus fruits, fresh and canned, by destinations, 1971/72-1975/76 seasons

Item and season[1]	Canada	Europe				Other	Total
		United Kingdom	Original EC[2]	Other	Total		
	1,000 bushels[3]	*1,000 bushels*[3]	*1,000 bushels*[3]	*1,000 bushels*[3]	*1,000 bushels*[3]	*1,000 bushels*[3]	*1,000 bushels*[3]
Fresh fruit:							
Apples:							
1971/72	1,381	292	1	243	536	887	2,804
1972/73	1,347	374	203	517	1,094	1,114	3,555
1973/74	2,132	60	2	362	424	1,688	4,244
1974/75	2,987	305	16	386	707	1,875	5,569
1975/76	2,185	222	1	325	548	2,634	5,367
Pears:							
1971/72	697	23	9	234	266	288	1,251
1972/73	696	8	15	160	183	312	1,191
1973/74	1,001	12	82	291	385	531	1,917
1974/75	879	2	33	172	207	610	1,696
1975/76	960	9	74	218	301	400	1,661
	1,000 equivalent cases 24 No. 2½'s						
Canned fruit:							
Peaches:							
1971/72	909	6	1,044	422	1,472	264	2,645
1972/73	923	11	1,007	340	1,358	366	2,647
1973/74	970	100	905	487	1,492	357	2,819
1974/75	1,250	18	338	375	731	166	2,147
1975/76	1,055	8	460	244	712	310	2,077
Fruit cocktail:							
1971/72	745	73	339	370	782	192	1,719
1972/73	746	196	573	407	1,176	309	2,231
1973/74	821	274	638	496	1,408	403	2,632
1974/75	921	97	179	219	595	251	1,767
1975/76	949	47	167	379	593	298	1,840
Pineapple:							
1971/72	161	100	831	138	1,069	81	1,311
1972/73	231	66	903	184	1,153	163	1,547
1973/74	197	101	869	169	1,139	157	1,493
1974/75	194	30	564	166	760	60	1,014
1975/76	180	18	413	117	548	61	789
Cherries:							
1971/72	3	1	16	5	22	39	64
1972/73	23	7	367	3	377	20	420
1973/74	27	7	195	3	205	36	268
1974/75	32	5	283	3	291	28	351
1975/76[4]	24	8	442	4	454	59	537
Apricots:							
1971/72	37	1	40	8	49	6	92
1972/73	16	1	101	8	110	9	135
1973/74	29	26	26	13	65	20	114
1974/75	19	1	3	2	6	9	34
1975/76	12	1	2	6	9	21	42
Pears:							
1971/72	36	([5])	131	21	152	31	219
1972/73	35	2	129	26	157	52	244
1973/74	51	3	72	21	96	115	262
1974/75	39	3	38	12	53	42	134
1975/76	86	([5])	14	28	42	47	175

[1] Season beginning July 1 for fresh apples, pears and canned cherries, June 1 for other canned items. [2] Belgium-Luxembourg, France, West Germany, Italy and Netherlands. [3] Apples, 42 pounds; pears 45 pounds. [4] Excludes Marachino cherries. [5] Negligible.

Table 21—Frozen fruit cold storage holdings

Commodity	July 31		
	1974	1975	1976
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*
Apples	73,129	51,650	55,931
Apricots	16,667	15,224	17,579
Cherries	71,927	119,451	74,684
Grapes	2,254	3,228	2,949
Peaches	25,293	21,506	11,352
Blackberries	10,957	13,606	7,855
Blueberries	22,734	15,112	8,231
Boysenberries	6,175	6,906	4,724
Raspberries, black	2,178	3,047	3,090
Raspberries, red	25,102	26,638	20,921
Strawberries	209,849	204,081	165,208
Other fruits and berries	101,102	103,968	84,713
Total	567,367	584,417	457,237

Table 22--Frozen concentrated citrus juices: Florida canners' stocks, packs, imports, supplies, and movement, current season with comparisons

Item and season	Carryin	Pack		Imports		Supply		Movement		Stocks[1]
		To date[1]	Total season	To date[1]	Total season	To date[1]	Total season	To date[1]	Total season	
	1,000 gallons	*1,000 gallons*	*1,000 gallons*	*1,000 gallons*	*1,000 gallons*	*1,000 gallons*	*1,000 gallons*	*1,000 gallons*	*1,000 gallons*	*1,000 gallons*
Grapefruit:										
1972/73	2,831	8,658	8,658	---	---	11,489	11,489	5,621	7,908	5,868
1973/74	3,581	9,026	9,026	---	---	12,607	12,607	5,507	7,710	7,100
1974/75	4,897	7,822	7,847	---	---	12,719	12,744	5,777	8,509	6,942
1975/76	4,235	9,389	9,389	---	---	13,624	13,624	7,126		6,498
Tangerine:										
1972/73	208	1,072	1,072	---	---	1,280	1,280	1,001	1,069	279
1973/74	211	1,019	1,019	---	---	1,230	1,230	733	831	497
1974/75	399	1,147	1,147	---	---	1,546	1,546	874	1,153	672
1975/76	393	1,117	1,117	---	---	1,510	1,510	970		540

[1] For the 1975/76 season, week ending August 14; 1974/75, August 15; 1973/74, August 17; 1972/73, August 18. These respective dates include data through the 37th week of each season.

Source: Florida Canners Association

Note: Frozen orange concentrated data omitted because comparable industry data was not available.

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